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larly classical students of the United States of America. Many teachers of Latin, we hope, will avail themselves of this learned and skilful presentation of the essential elements of a science of much attractiveness and of growing importance.

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*Everyday Greek.* By HORACE ADDISON HOFFMAN. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1919. Pp. ix+107. \$1.25.

Thirty years ago or more Professor Goodell published *The Greek in English*. In *Everyday Greek* we have a modern book of the same purpose, namely, to help students, especially prospective physicians and scientists, "in the shortest and most direct way—to trace the origin and feel the force of scientific terms and other English words of Greek origin." It is one of several recent attempts to boil down the classics for purely practical ends, and though the great bulk of medical students and others will in all probability have little desire to trace the origin and feel the force or even "to make a more intelligent use of the dictionary," yet for the few who have a wider outlook, but find even one year of Greek impossible in their crowded professional curricula, this book is well planned to accomplish its purpose.

Professor Hoffman has gone much farther than Professor Goodell in brevity. He has excluded all inflections, syntax, and translation. His vocabularies and list of derivatives are shorter, the instructor being supposed to draw on a large dictionary for the special needs of his class. But the book is more than a jejune word-list or etymological key. Much interesting information, not imperatively necessary for vocational use, is scattered throughout, e.g., the scholarly discussion of the evolution of English letters from their Greek archetypes, and the comments on words like "dogma," "metaphysics," "astrology," and others. For this reason, indeed, besides others, the teacher of the usual class in elementary Greek can make use of it as a valuable adjunct to the regular textbook.

There are five divisions of the book, the first three of which are on the alphabet, the parts of speech, and word formation, and give formal instruction (not in set lessons, however) intended to be studied in the order as printed. Then follow twenty-five groups of words to illustrate the preceding rules and to afford bases with which the student is to search out derivatives in the English dictionary. Several hundred other words are grouped by departments of thought, among which are some very technical terms, such as "xiphosura," "malacostraca," and "chondroid." The last two divisions contain a vocabulary of Greek words and a key to derivation intended for reference.

Professor Hoffman writes clearly, accurately, and succinctly, and the book is well printed and carefully proofread. I notice the spelling "catalog," but "dialogue," "prologue," and "epilogue" are not simplified.

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